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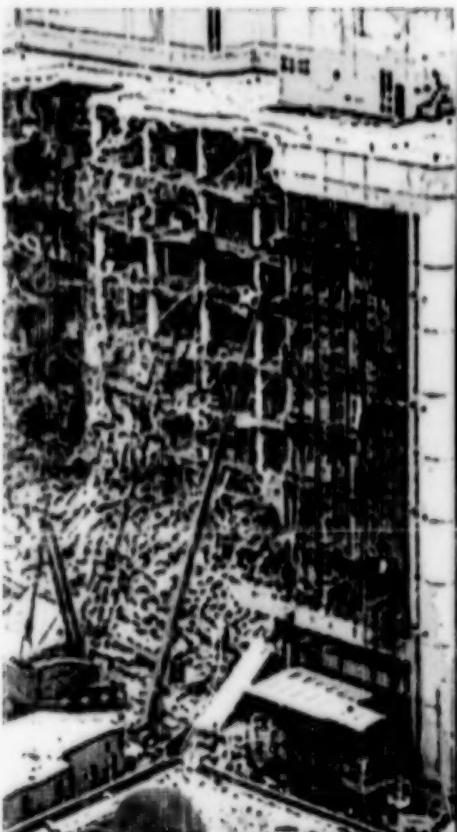
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FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center

# General Information Bulletin

03/1



**1985  
bombing incidents**

(40)

COMPLETED

8 of 99-009732

## 1995 BOMB SUMMARY

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

## Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center

**L**aw enforcement is a difficult enough challenge without the added risk of improvised explosive devices. The damage wrought by bombs in this country is a pernicious horror, striking random, innocent victims, as seen in the devastating bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. Bombers are often indiscriminate and frequently evade law enforcement by the remote nature of their crimes, frustrating the investigators, the forensic scientists, the entire law enforcement community, and the public. Terrorists and criminals are able to utilize improvised explosive mixtures in combination with sophisticated fusing systems. It is for these reasons that the resources of all law enforcement must unite and work together to combat terrorism. It is the commitment of the FBI to use the resources of their Laboratory Division's Explosive Unit-Bomb Data Center to support the fight against bombings nationwide and worldwide.

### Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center

The FBI Laboratory Division's Explosives Unit and Bomb Data Center joined forces in October 1994. Both units have been in operation since the early seventies and have made a tremendous impact on the bombing investigation and technicians' communities by way of training, technical support, and laboratory analyses. The consolidation of the units has served to strengthen the FBI's mission to serve the bombing investigator and bomb disposal technician. Outlined below are the many distinct responsibilities of the Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center (EU-BDC).

#### Pre-Blast

As part of their pre-blast functioning, the EU-BDC oversees the technical training of all public safety bomb disposal personnel at the Hazardous

Devices School (HDS), Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama. Since 1981, the FBI has funded and administered the HDS through the EU-BDC when Congress mandated that the FBI would assume this responsibility. HDS is the only school in the United States that trains public safety officials as bomb disposal technicians. To date, over 5,000 technicians have graduated from the Basic course and 4,000 have received refresher training.

In response to requests for explosives-related technical support for special events, the unit possesses two bomb disposal trucks and total containment vessels. Each bomb truck contains all the necessary render safe equipment to include a bomb disposal robot, bomb protective suits, screening and disruption equipment. This equipment provides a response package with a variety of low risk options for a render safe operation. The technical support offered is in keeping with the unit's philosophy in using remote and safe procedures unless a life threatening situation leaves no other alternative. Recently, the unit provided operational support at the 1996 Summer Olympics and at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

The EU-BDC also conducts extensive research and development for enhanced render safe procedures and technical equipment for bomb disposal personnel. The unit manages a variety of research programs involving remote render safe technology, detection of explosives, and neutralization techniques for explosive devices.

As part of their publications program, the unit collects, collates, and distributes technical and statistical information about improvised explosive, incendiary, and hoax devices; render safe procedures; explosives research; and information

about bomb technician equipment. In addition to an annual statistical digest, the principal publications of the EU-BDC are as follows:

**Special Technician Bulletins** contain technical information intended for HDS trained bomb technicians. Detailed in this type of publication are render safe techniques, specialized equipment, unusual improvised explosive devices, and technical safety information.

**Investigator Bulletins** contain technical information useful to the public safety officer trained to conduct a bombing crime scene investigation. This technical data includes information on bomb construction and potential crime scene hazards.

**General Information Bulletins** delineate the results of private tests on bomb handling and detection equipment, general evacuation procedures, and the elements necessary for good physical security.

## Post Blast

In post blast situations the primary function of the EU-BDC is to forensically examine bombing evidence to identify bomb components. During a bombing examination, the EU-BDC serves as the primary laboratory unit for conducting the examination. Evidence is received, documented, photographed, and distributed to other units for document exams (indented writing, typewriter comparison, photocopier identification, etc.), hairs and fibers' exams, DNA, fingerprint, materials analysis, and explosive residue and accelerant examinations.

The unit oversees these examinations and conducts toolmark and device intercomparisons to determine links between bombing incidents. In addition, examiners frequently conduct explosive tests to determine the overall design of the device. Together with the FBI's Special Projects Section, charts and drawings depicting the con-

struction of the device can also be created to clarify the intended functioning of the device. The Special Agents in the unit provide expert testimony in federal and state courts concerning their work.

After examining explosive remains in order to link the craftsmanship of serial bombers, the EU-BDC can reconstruct models of explosive devices. Information about the design characteristics, materials, and details of the construction of the bomb becomes the bomber's signature for a particular incident and aids in identifying the bomber.

The EU-BDC also provides on-site explosives-related technical support in crisis situations to federal, state, local, and international law enforcement agencies. The unit was responsible for processing the crime scene and examining the forensic evidence from the Oklahoma City bombing, the UNABOM bombings, and the World Trade Center bombing.

In addition, the unit conducts function tests on explosive devices that have new and unusual construction features to find out if they are workable. This helps the examiners in estimating the device's destructive potential. The EU-BDC also tests new explosives and fusing system products that criminals are likely to use in the construction of improvised explosive devices. These tests provide valuable information to the bombing investigator in the recognition of products after an explosion has occurred.

## Training

In direct support of the FBI's domestic and international terrorism programs, the EU-BDC provides training in bombing investigations and explosive device recognition. The unit conducts a Post Blast Investigators school where bombing evidence collection, preservation, and evaluation is stressed. This seminar is only available to public safety personnel with investigative

responsibilities in bombing cases. The unit also teaches regional Bomb Technician seminars. The topics covered include the construction and use of improvised explosive devices, techniques for remote neutralization, discussions of research and development, and a review of new technical equipment. This seminar is only available to trained bomb technicians who are graduates of the HDS.

In keeping with its mission for bomb technician safety and professionalism, the EU-BDC holds the Bomb Squad Commander's Conference every eighteen months. Bomb squad commanders from across the United States attend these conferences. Topics covered have included bomb squad management and safety, domestic and international bombing trends, and an overview of bomb disposal techniques.

## **Computer Reference Library**

The EU-BDC maintains the largest single computer reference library in the world for identification and comparison examination purposes. The Explosives Reference and Search System (EXPRESS) gives instant access to all of the resources of the unit including a unique device comparison module for the intercomparison of cases. This tool combines the text of FBI Laboratory reports with evidentiary photographs of bombing cases and allows the quick and accurate retrieval of information based upon any aspect of the forensic examination. This enables an EU-BDC analyst to search EXPRESS, find similar devices, and identify similarities in components used in the construction of an improvised explosive device.

Currently, the unit is designing a detonator and main charge identification database for commercial explosive products that it hopes to distribute to the bombing investigator and technicians' communities in the United States.

## **Conclusion**

The EU-BDC's commitment is one of aiding the bomb technician and investigator communities through active support of major operations. This support includes enhanced training for bomb technicians and investigators, development of disrupter technology, and development of new ways of identifying explosive residues from improvised explosive mixtures. In addition, the unit provides equipment and personnel support to supplement state and local law enforcement in times of increased demand and reduced budgets. The EU-BDC is dedicated to providing the highest possible level of service and support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the field of bombing investigations.

**If you would like additional information about the EU-BDC or its programs, please contact us at:**

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Laboratory Division  
Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center**

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# Comments

The FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center (EU-BDC) collects, collates, and reports bombing-related information to public safety agencies, military Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel, members of Congress, and the interested public. Several government agencies, as well as over 650 state and local bomb squads, contribute data to the EU-BDC in an effort to develop an accurate database of actual and attempted explosive and incendiary bombings, hoax device information, and recovered device and explosive information.

The information contained in the charts and graphs reflects 1995 bombing incidents that occurred in the United States and its territories. Also presented are statistics showing the use of hoax devices to facilitate unlawful purposes and recoveries of improvised devices, explosives, and military ordnance.

## Overview of 1995 Bombing Statistics

Two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven bombing incidents were reported to the EU-BDC in 1995. This is an 18.5% decrease in bombings over 1994 when 3,163 bombings were reported.

A bombing is an illegal detonation or ignition of an explosive or incendiary device. In 76% of the bombing incidents, the devices successfully detonated or ignited; twenty-four percent of the bombings were unsuccessful. Seventy-nine percent of the explosive devices detonated as planned and incendiary devices functioned as designed 68% of the time.

Overall the use of explosives in bombings accounted for 77% of the incidents. An explosive bombing is defined as the illegal detonation of a device constructed with high or low explosive material. For example, high refers to an explosive material that can be detonated by means of a blasting cap, such as dynamite. Examples of low explosive materials are black, smokeless, and flash powders.

The remaining twenty-three percent of the bombings utilized incendiary materials. An incendiary device, such as a molotov cocktail, is constructed with flammable materials designed to produce a burning effect. Incendiary bombings are often called fire bombings.

Most often bombings in the United States are carried out with improvised explosive or incendiary devices. Improvised devices are homemade and filled with an explosive or incendiary material and the components necessary to initiate the device, such as a fuse or blasting cap. Examples would be pipe bombs or molotov cocktails.

The use of improvised explosive devices declined 19% overall. There were 1,562 explosive bombings in 1995 and 1,916 in 1994. Attempted explosive bombings also decreased to 417 from 522 in 1994. Pipe bombs accounted for 31% of all improvised explosive devices.

Bombings involving improvised incendiary devices decreased by 17.5%. In 1995, there were 406

# Comments

incendiary bombings versus 1994 when there were 545. Attempted incendiary bombings increased slightly over 1994 incidents. In 1995, 192 incidents involved attempted incendiary bombings versus 180 in 1994.

## Injuries, Deaths, and Property Damage

Bombs killed 193 people in 1995, significantly up from 1994 (31 deaths). Injuries from these incidents also rose to 744 versus 1994 when 308 people sustained injuries from bombings. These increases are attributed to the colossal number of injuries and losses of life as a result of the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, which killed 168 people and injured 518.

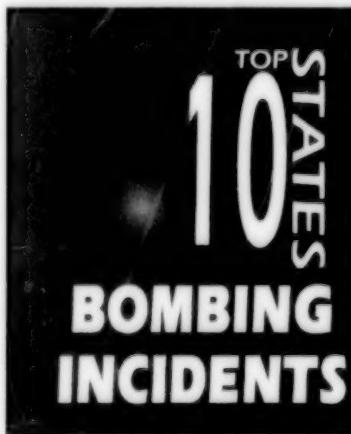
Property damage from bombings exceeded 105 million dollars. One hundred million of this destruction was done in Oklahoma City.

## Recoveries of Improvised Devices and Military Ordnance

To be tabulated as a recovery, the device must have been without a target. Examples of this are devices seized during routine traffic stops or in searches of residences. There were 851 incidents in which there was a recovery of an improvised explosive or incendiary device. In addition, there were 496 incidents in which military ordnance was retrieved. Many times these items were war souvenirs.

## Hoaxes

There were 481 incidents involving hoax devices in 1995. Thirty-three percent of these were preceded by a threatening note, letter, or telephone call to the establishment or individual target. For our purposes suspicious packages, such as unclaimed luggage in an airport or an accidentally forgotten briefcase, were not tabulated as hoaxes even if the bomb squad was called. This is because there was no target or intention for mischief associated with the forgotten items.



# Bombing Incidents



	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	847	858	848	977	1208	1582	2499	2989	2980	3163	2577
ACTUAL											
Explosive	575	580	600	593	641	931	1551	1911	1880	1916	1562
Incendiary	102	129	104	156	203	267	423	582	538	545	406
ATTEMPTS											
Explosive	113	101	102	161	243	254	395	384	375	522	417
Incendiary	57	48	42	40	91	130	130	112	187	180	192
\$MILLION											
Property Damage	6.35	3.40	4.20	2.26	5.00	9.60	6.44	12.50	*518	7.5	105.1
Persons Injured	144	185	107	145	202	222	230	349	*1323	308	744
Deaths	28	14	21	20	11	27	29	26	49	31	193

\* The 1993 damage figure includes \$510 million damage done to the World Trade Center building by a bomb on February 26, 1993. The persons injured figure for 1993 includes the 1,042 persons who were injured in the same bombing.



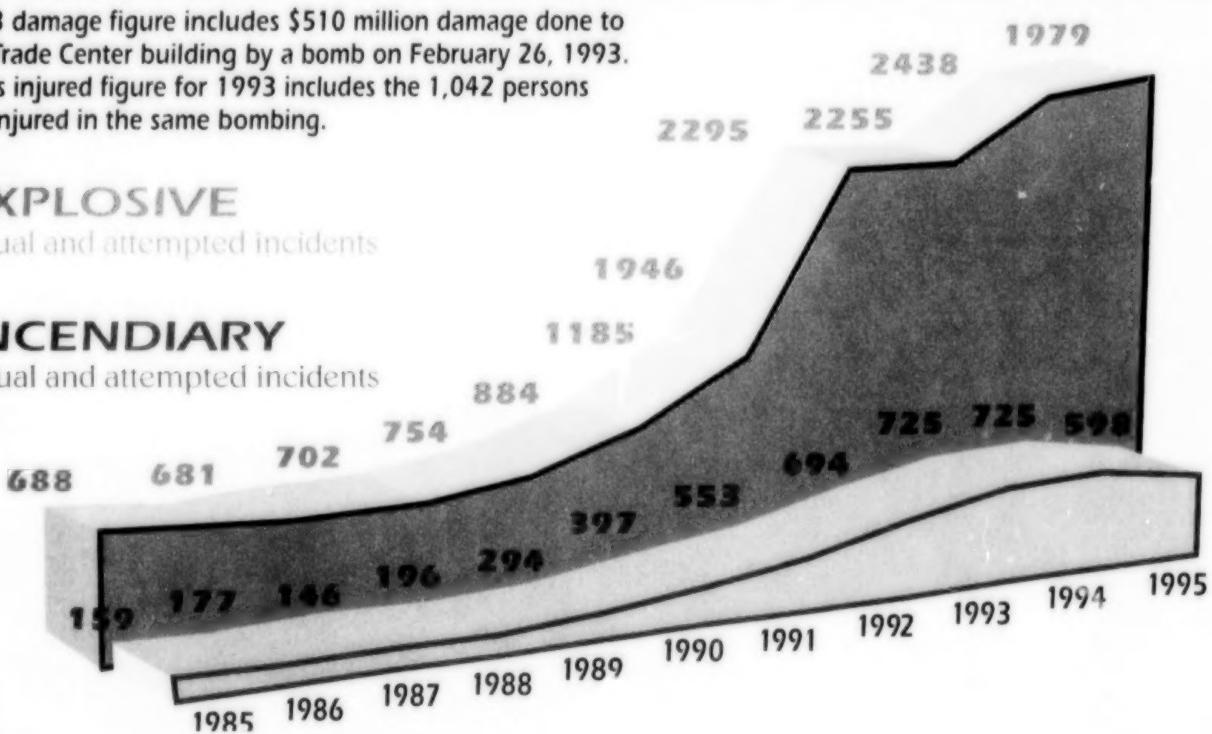
## EXPLOSIVE

actual and attempted incidents



## INCENDIARY

actual and attempted incidents



## Incidents by State

STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
ALASKA	4	0	0	0	NEW MEXICO	14	2	3	0
ARIZONA	88	10	8	6	OREGON	33	21	2	5
CALIFORNIA	287	89	67	24	UTAH	40	2	3	0
COLORADO	25	3	43	3	WASHINGTON	35	14	1	1
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	WYOMING	4	1	0	1
IDAHO	4	3	1	1	GUAM	1	0	0	0
MONTANA	2	1	2	1	TOTALS	<b>553</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>43</b>
NEVADA	16	3	1	1					

51

61

9 6

21 45 74

467 19  
112

West

ALASKA	4
GUAM	1
HAWAII	0
TOTAL	<b>876</b>

# Incidents by State

## South



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3
PUERTO RICO	31
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2
TOTAL	765

STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
ALABAMA	7	3	0	0	NORTH CAROLINA	26	6	0	1
ARKANSAS	10	3	0	0	OKLAHOMA	18	11	0	3
DELAWARE	4	2	0	0	SOUTH CAROLINA	4	0	1	2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	0	2	0	TENNESSEE	21	6	10	7
FLORIDA	154	36	21	11	TEXAS	72	13	36	13
GEORGIA	13	6	3	3	VIRGINIA	36	2	5	3
KENTUCKY	25	7	1	0	WEST VIRGINIA	6	0	2	1
LOUISIANA	13	4	3	0	PUERTO RICO	17	5	8	1
MARYLAND	34	5	29	20	VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	1	1	0
MISSISSIPPI	5	0	0	2	TOTALS	466	110	122	67

# North Central

**TOTAL 730**

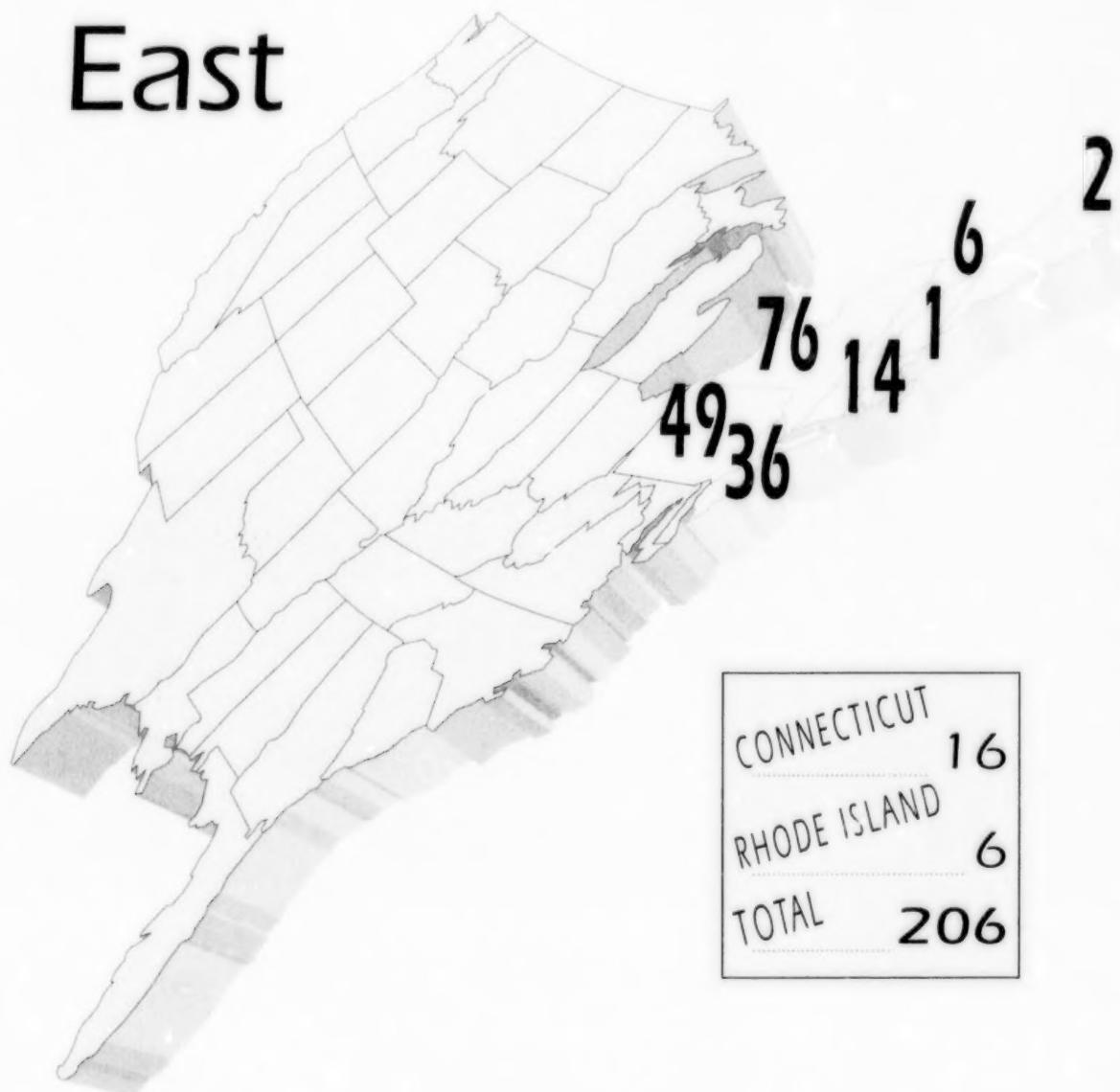
14  
12  
80  
9  
32  
29  
104  
10  
48  
243  
47  
102

STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
ILLINOIS	112	22	61	48	NEBRASKA	9	0	0	0
INDIANA	30	8	6	3	NORTH DAKOTA	13	0	1	0
IOWA	23	5	3	1	OHIO	55	19	22	6
KANSAS	5	4	0	1	SOUTH DAKOTA	7	0	5	0
MICHIGAN	65	28	9	2	WISCONSIN	21	6	1	1
MINNESOTA	52	18	5	5	TOTALS	419	114	125	72
MISSOURI	27	4	12	5					

## Incidents by State

STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES		STATE	EXPLOSIVES		INCENDIARIES	
	actual	attempt	actual	attempt		actual	attempt	actual	attempt
CONNECTICUT	10	5	1	0	NEW YORK	53	11	8	4
MAINE	2	0	0	0	PENNSYLVANIA	21	13	13	2
MASSACHUSETTS	7	4	1	2	ROHDE ISLAND	6	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	1	1	1	VERMONT	1	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	21	10	4	1	TOTALS	124	44	28	10

East

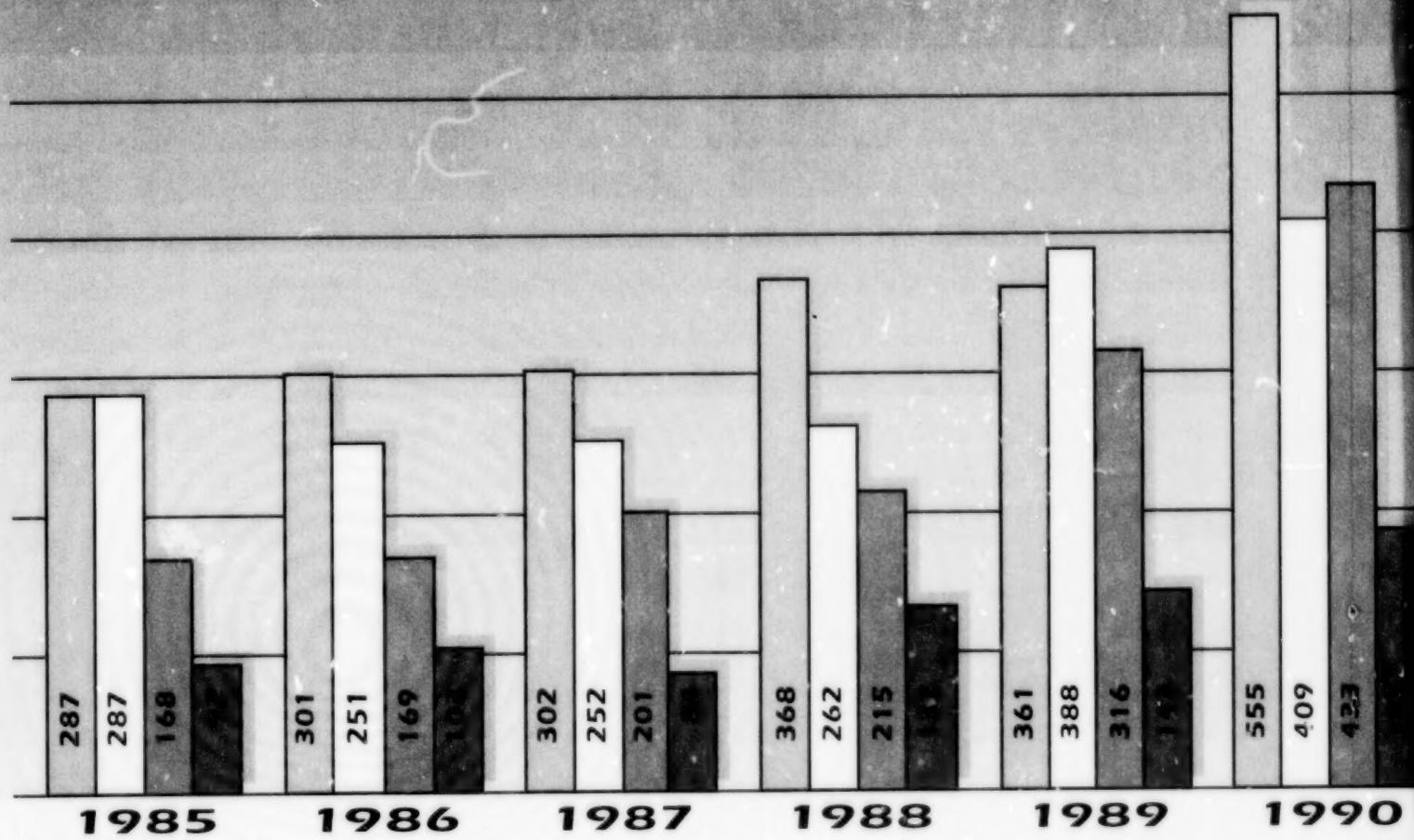


# Incidents by Target

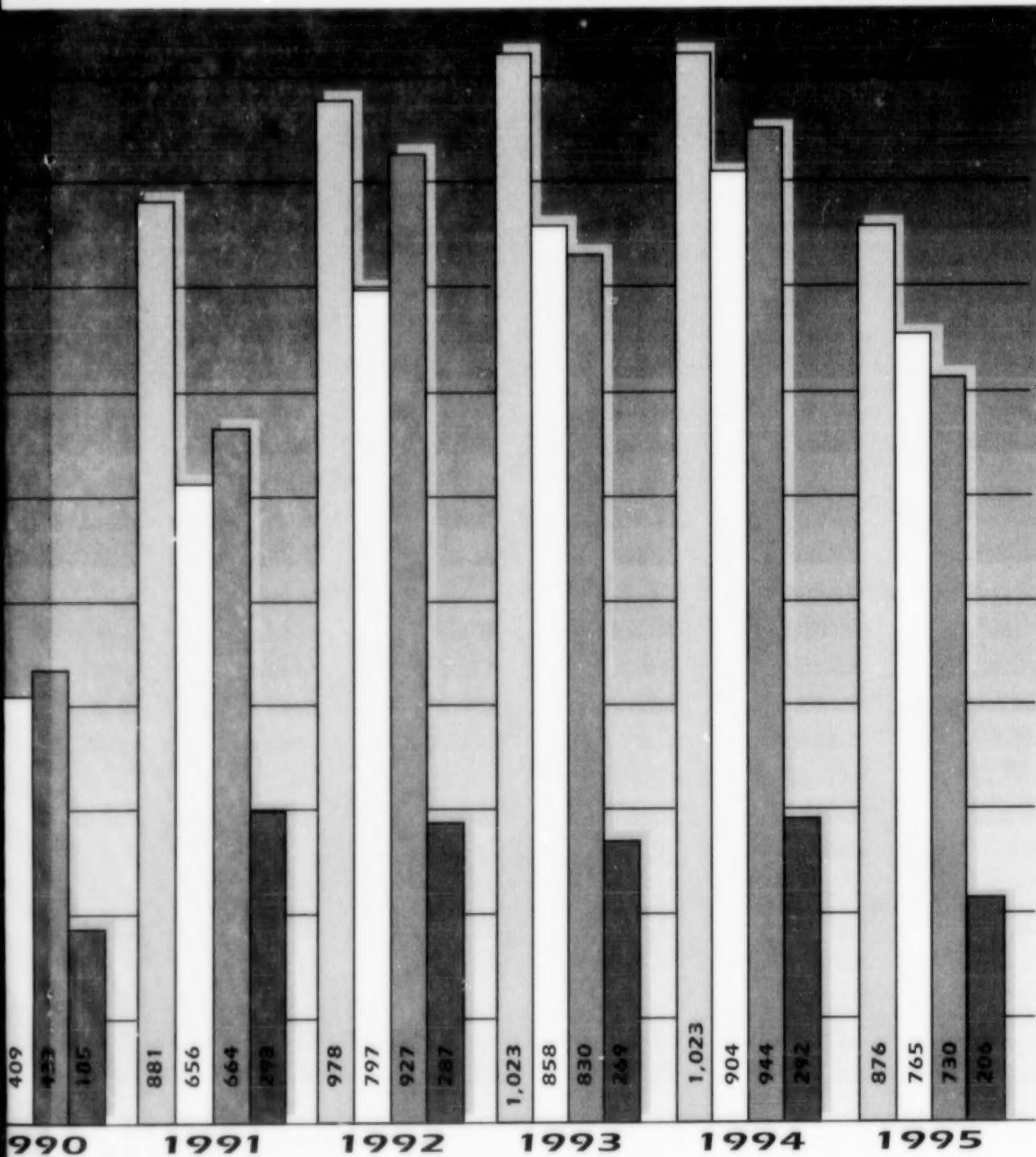


TARGET	EXPLOSIVE	INCENDIARY	PROPERTY DAMAGE
<b>RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES</b>			
Private Residences	136	214	\$1,049,945
Mailboxes/Other Private Property	846	86	78,671
<b>COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES</b>			
Financial Institutions	12	2	5,125
Commercial/Retail	97	61	1,923,205
Restaurants	27	7	61,700
Offices	13	4	6,350
Other Commercial Operations	36	8	47,380
<b>VEHICLES</b>			
Automobiles	195	111	612,929
Other Vehicles	14	9	66,880
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY</b>			
Postal Facilities/Equipment	35	4	11,012
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	5	1	1,500
Military Facilities	-	-	-
Other Federal Government	7	1	100,018,000
<b>UTILITIES</b>			
Electric Facilities	7	-	1,000
Nuclear Facilities	-	-	-
Water/Sewer	8	-	1,000
<b>MEDICAL FACILITIES</b>			
Hospitals	-	-	-
Abortion Clinics	8	4	2,300
<b>OTHER TARGETS</b>			
State/Local Government Property	46	2	106,250
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	15	9	88,500
Bridge/Highway	23	7	150,000
Academic Facilities	100	17	62,217
Radio/Television/Telecommunications	23	1	13,700
Church/Synagogue/Temple	10	6	703,700
Vending Machines	16	-	8,400
Open Area	159	28	780
Other	68	15	49,410
Accidental Detonation/Unknown Target	73	1	13,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>\$105,082,954</b>

**WESTERN**  
**SOUTHERN**  
**NORTH CENTRAL**  
**EASTERN**



## Incidents by Region



# Incidents by Time of Occurrence

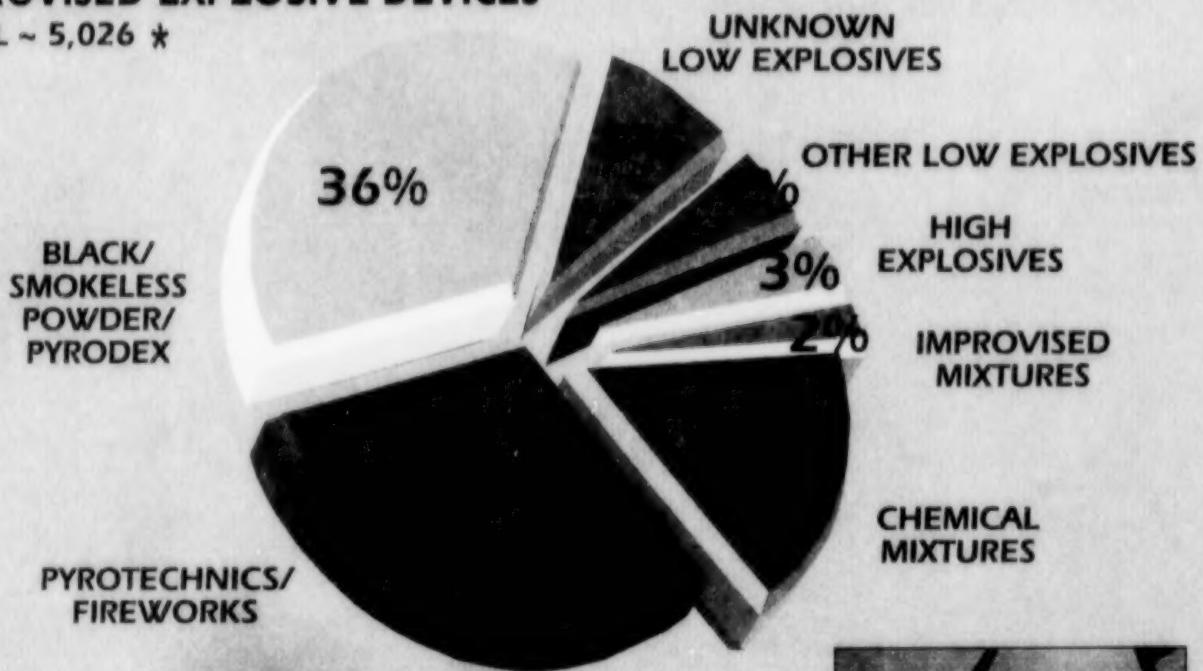
	12:01am -6am	6:01am -Noon	12:01pm -6pm	6:01pm- Midnight
<b>RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES</b>				
Private Residences	221	22	29	140
Mailboxes/Other Private Property	273	77	129	453
<b>COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES</b>				
Financial Institutions	2	7	1	4
Commercial/Retail	54	27	22	55
Restaurants	15	2	2	15
Offices	5	2	4	6
Other Commercial Operations	10	11	12	11
<b>VEHICLES</b>				
Automobiles	130	36	27	113
Other Vehicles	13	3	1	6
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY</b>				
Postal Facilities/Equipment	17	2	7	13
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	2	-	2	2
Military Facilities	-	-	-	-
Other Federal Government	1	2	2	3
<b>UTILITIES</b>				
Electric Facilities	1	1	2	3
Nuclear Facilities	-	-	-	-
Water/Sewer	-	1	2	5
<b>MEDICAL FACILITIES</b>				
Hospitals	-	-	-	-
Abortion Clinics	6	1	-	5
<b>OTHER TARGETS</b>				
State/Local Government Property	11	12	7	18
Law Enforcement/Judiciary	10	1	6	7
Bridge/Highway	4	4	5	17
Academic Facilities	21	46	23	27
Radio/TV/Telecommunications	8	3	3	10
Church/Synagogue/Temple	1	5	4	6
Vending Machines	8	-	1	7
Open Area	33	34	42	78
Other	18	12	23	30
Accidental Detonation/Unknown Target	10	6	22	36
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1070 2,577</b>

Includes both explosive and incendiary incidents.

# Filler Material In Explosive Devices

## IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

TOTAL ~ 5,026 \*



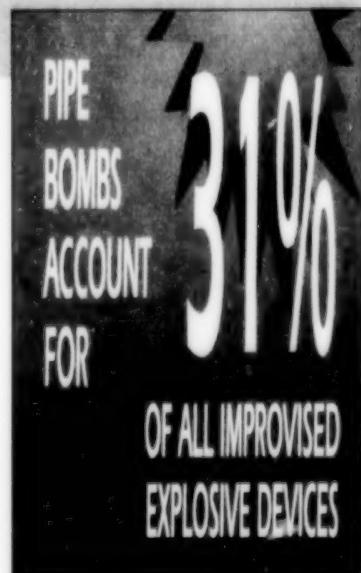
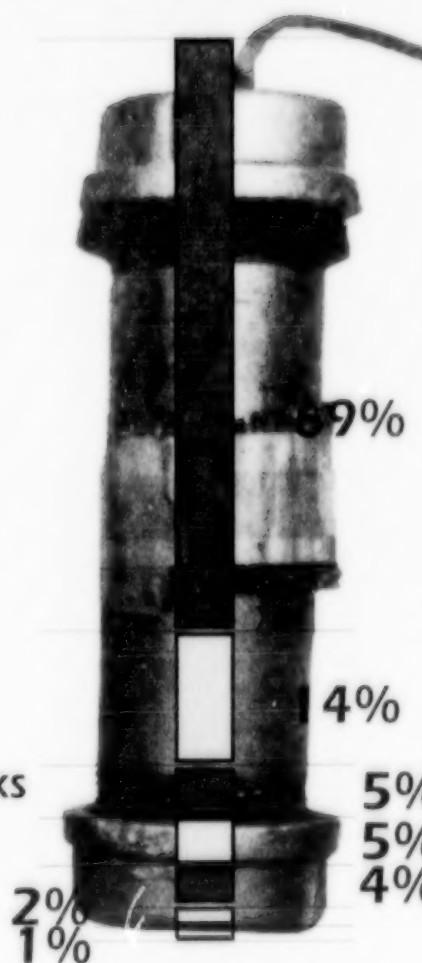
## PIPE BOMBS

TOTAL ~ 1,543

BLACK POWDER  
SMOKELESS POWDER  
PYRODEX

UNKNOWN

PYROTECHNICS/FIREWORKS  
MATCH HEADS  
OTHER EXPLOSIVES  
IMPROVISED MIXTURES  
HIGH EXPLOSIVES

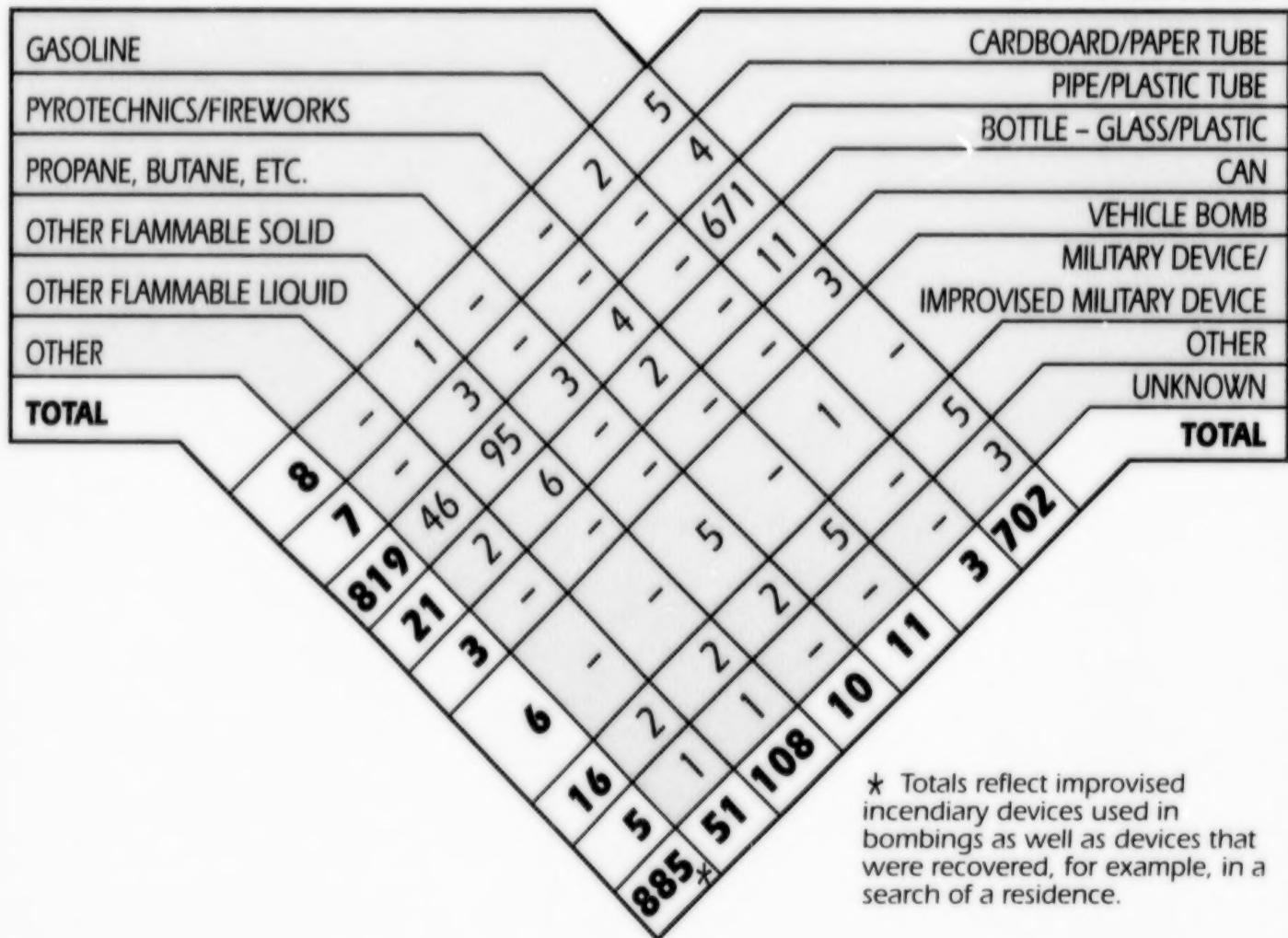


\* Totals reflect improvised explosive devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

# CONTAINER and Filler

*Fillers*

*Containers*



\* Totals reflect improvised incendiary devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

# Improvised Explosive Devices

Container	Low Explosive Fillers					High Explosive Fillers					TOTAL					
	PIPE/METAL TUBE	PIPE/PLASTIC TUBE	CARDBOARD/PAPER TUBE	BOTTLE - GLASS	BOTTLE - PLASTIC	BOX	CAN	VEHICLE BOMB	IMPROVISED MILITARY ORDNANCE	MILITARY ORDNANCE	NONE	OTHER	UNKNOWN			
PIPE/METAL TUBE	713	52	43	25	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	40	167	1050
PIPE/PLASTIC TUBE	351	19	38	12	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	17	48	493
CARDBOARD/PAPER TUBE	350	7	1349	38	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	25	1785
BOTTLE - GLASS	60	3	5	2	53	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	139
BOTTLE - PLASTIC	103	6	20	8	753	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	7	5	907
BOX	17	2	2	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	49
CAN	20	2	6	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	39
VEHICLE BOMB	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
IMPROVISED MILITARY ORDNANCE	82	3	9	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	15	132
MILITARY ORDNANCE	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14
NONE	-	-	1	-	-	16	-	-	2	2	-	83	-	-	4	108
OTHER	104	7	20	11	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	13	12	178
UNKNOWN	15	-	6	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	89	129
TOTAL	1817	101	1503	100	844	24	2	9	4	2	2	89	3	125	401	5026*

\* Totals reflect improvised explosive devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

# Fuzing

## TYPE of FUZING for IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE and INCENDIARY DEVICES

Electrical	222
Non electrical	5,412
Unknown	277

## INITIATING METHODS for IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE and INCENDIARY DEVICES

Delay	4,681
Booby-trapped	76
Command Remote controlled	23
Radio controlled	5
Action	792
Unknown	334

## FUNCTIONING of IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE and INCENDIARY DEVICES

Impact	792
Clock/Mechanical delay	30
Burning delay	3,730
Chemical delay	844
Electrical/Electronic delay	154
Pressure activated	3
Pressure release activated	10
Pull/Push activated	13
Tension release activated	8
Other	7
Unknown	320

Numbers reflect improvised explosive and incendiary devices used in bombings as well as devices that were recovered, for example, in a search of a residence.

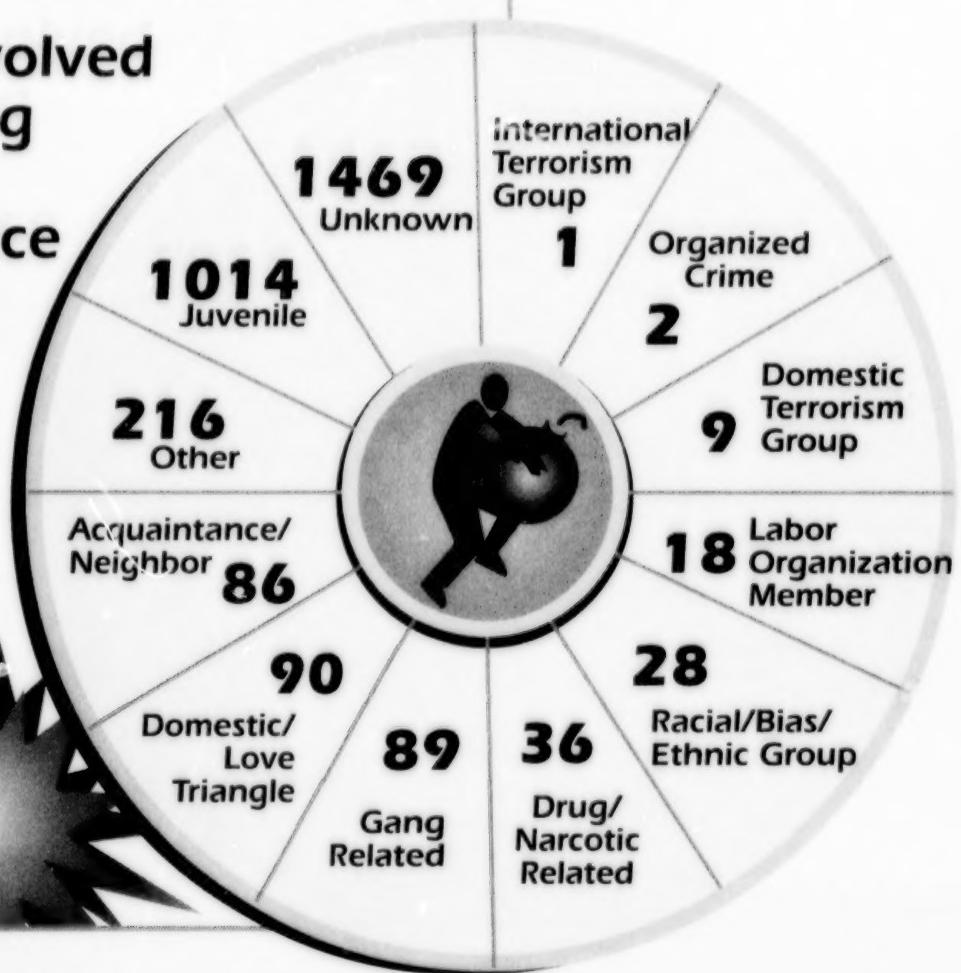
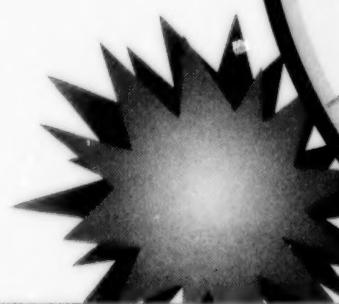
# Injuries and Death



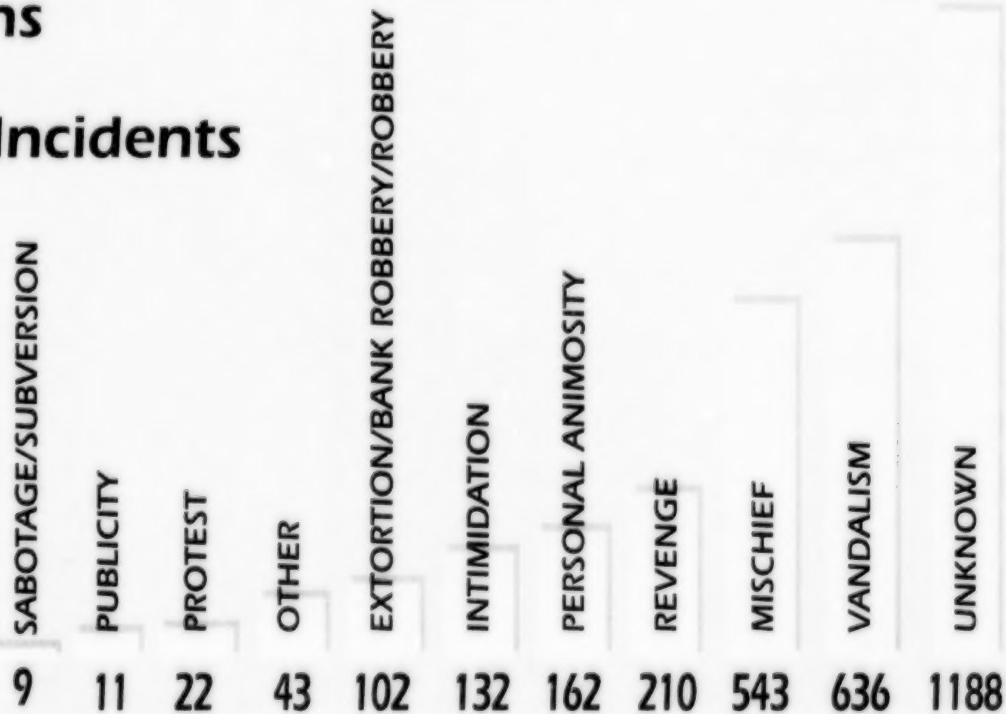
STATE	INJURIES	DEATHS	STATE	INJURIES	DEATHS	STATE	INJURIES	DEATHS
AK	-	-	MA	1	-	OR	5	-
AL	1	-	MD	2	5	PA	4	3
AR	1	-	ME	1	-	RI	1	-
AZ	10	-	MI	9	-	SC	1	2
CA	48	2	MN	4	-	SD	1	-
CO	3	-	MO	1	-	TN	9	1
CT	2	-	MS	-	-	TX	11	-
DC	1	-	MT	-	-	UT	3	1
DE	8	-	NC	5	-	VA	1	1
FL	15	3	ND	1	-	VT	-	-
GA	1	-	NE	1	-	WA	6	-
IA	7	-	NH	1	-	WI	2	-
ID	-	-	NJ	1	1	WV	2	-
IL	14	-	NM	-	1	WY	1	-
IN	4	-	NV	3	1	Mariana Island Puerto Rico		- 1
KS	-	-	NY	12	-	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>193</b>
KY	7	1	OH	5	1			
LA	2	-	OK	520	169			

# People & Motivations Involved in Bombings

## People Involved in Bombing and Hoax Device Incidents



## Motivations in Bombing Incidents and Hoax Device Incidents



# Recovered Explosives

CALIFORNIA	414
FLORIDA	111
KENTUCKY	102
WEST VIRGINIA	99
ILLINOIS	83

TOP FIVE STATES FOR  
RECOVERIES



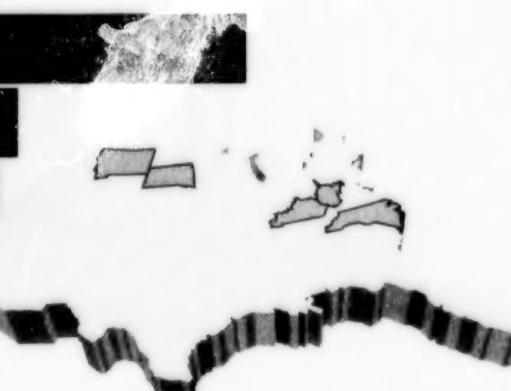
WEST VIRGINIA	3,877
OKLAHOMA	1,744
KENTUCKY	1,354
ALABAMA	1,305
ARIZONA	1,233

TOP FIVE STATES FOR  
POUNDS



WEST VIRGINIA	1855
KENTUCKY	1114
NORTH CAROLINA	1044
MONTANA	700
SOUTH DAKOTA	566

TOP FIVE STATES FOR  
DETONATORS



Number of  
Incidents  
**1,997**

Pounds of  
High  
Explosives  
**7,731**

Pounds of  
Low  
Explosives  
**420**

Number of  
Detonators  
**9,205**

Feet of  
Detonating  
Cord/  
Safety Fuse  
**66,126**

Number of  
Grenades  
**717**

Pounds of  
Blasting Agents  
**8,031**

Information courtesy of the  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

# Incidents Involving Hoax Devices

## HOAX DEVICES BY TARGET

TARGET	PRECEDED BY A THREAT	NO THREAT
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES	14	50
COMMERCIAL/RETAIL OFFICES	46	70
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	5	10
ACADEMIC FACILITIES	30	26
GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES	18	37
VEHICLES	10	29
MEDICAL FACILITIES	7	33
LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIARY	2	6
RADIO/TELEVISION/TELECOMMUNICATIONS	6	14
OTHER	5	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>326</b>

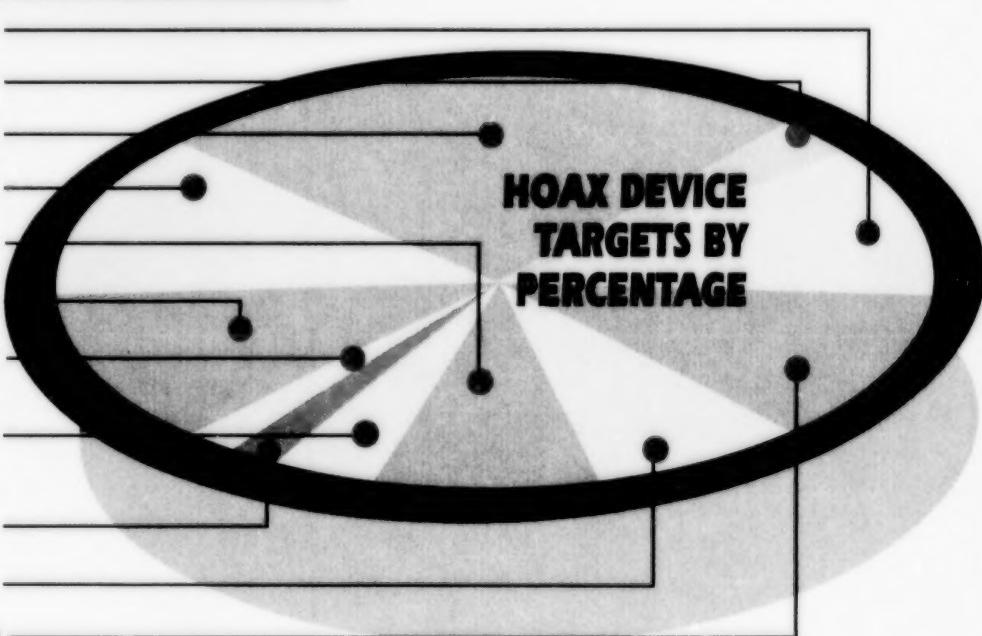
**TOTAL**

**481**

This is a  
**16%**  
increase in  
Hoax Device  
incidents over  
1994 Hoaxes.

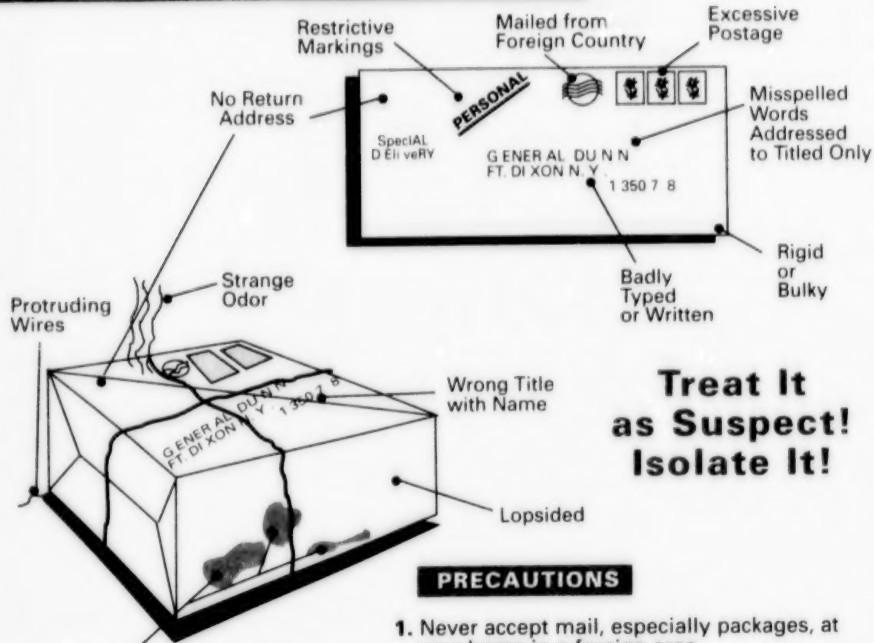
33% of incidents involving Hoax devices were preceded by a threatening note, letter or telephone call.

VEHICLES	8%
MEDICAL FACILITIES	2%
COMMERCIAL/RETAIL	24%
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	12%
ACADEMIC FACILITIES	12%
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES	13%
OFFICES	3%
LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIARY	4%
RADIO/TELEVISION/TELECOMMUNICATIONS	2%
GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES	8%
OTHER	12%



# WARNING!

## Letter and Package Bomb Indicators



**Treat It  
as Suspect!  
Isolate It!**

## PRECAUTIONS

1. Never accept mail, especially packages, at your home in a foreign area
2. Make sure family members and clerical staff know to refuse all unexpected mail at home or office
3. Remember - **It May Be A Bomb** - Treat It as Suspect

## LETTER AND PARCEL BOMB RECOGNITION POINTS

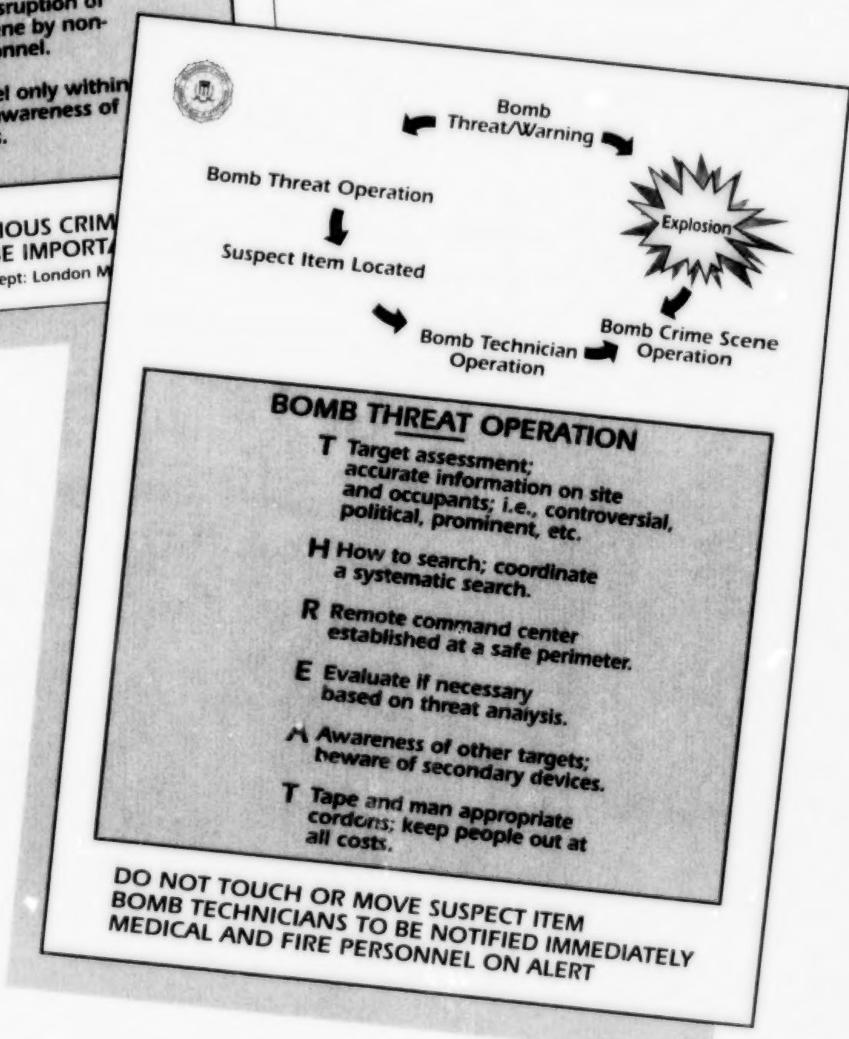
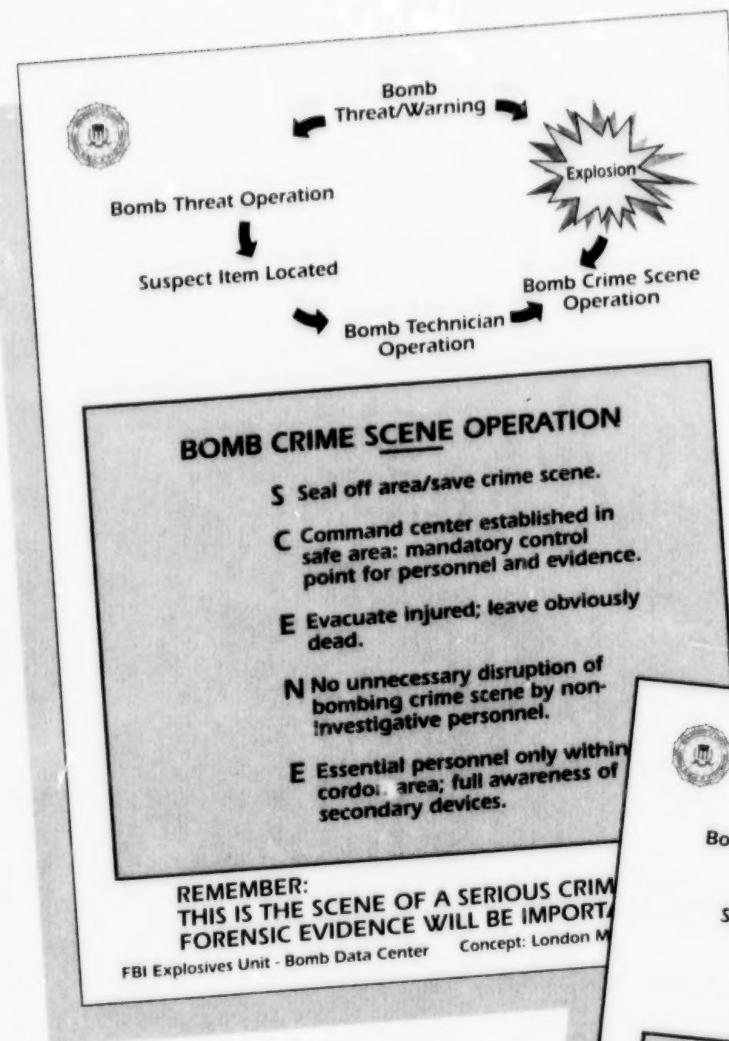
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive Postage             | <input type="checkbox"/> Lopsided or Uneven Envelope                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Incorrect Titles              | <input type="checkbox"/> Protruding Wires or Tinfoil                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Titles but No Names           | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Distractions  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Misspellings of Common Words  | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Mail, Air Mail and Special Delivery                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oily Stains or Discolorations | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrictive Markings such as Confidential, Personal, etc.      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Return Address             | <input type="checkbox"/> Hand Written or Poorly Typed Addresses                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive Weight              | <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive Securing Material such as Masking Tape, String, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rigid Envelope                |   |

**FBI EXPLOSIVES UNIT-BOMB DATA CENTER  
(202) 324-2696**

Available from the **Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center** upon request.

# Bomb Scene Card

Available from the  
**Explosives Unit - Bomb Data Center**  
upon request.



# Bomb Threat Cards

Available from the  
**Explosives Unit -  
Bomb Data Center**  
upon request.

...in English

FD-730 (5-8-87)

**FBI EXPLOSIVES UNIT  
BOMB DATA CENTER**

PLACE THIS CARD UNDER YOUR TELEPHONE

**QUESTIONS TO ASK:**

- When is bomb going to explode?
- Where is it right now?
- What does it look like?
- What kind of bomb is it?
- What will cause it to explode?
- Did you place the bomb?
- Why?
- What is your address?
- What is your name?

**EXACT WORDING OF THE THREAT:**

[Handwriting lines]

Sex of caller \_\_\_\_\_ Race \_\_\_\_\_  
Age \_\_\_\_\_ Length of call \_\_\_\_\_  
Number at which call is received: \_\_\_\_\_  
Time \_\_\_\_\_ Date: / /

**BOMB THREAT**

FBI/DOJ

**CALLER'S VOICE:**

Calm	Nasal
Angry	Stutter
Excited	Lisp
Slow	Rashly
Rapid	Deep
Soft	Ragged
Loud	Clearing throat
Laughter	Deep breathing
Crying	Cracking voice
Normal	Disguised
Distinct	Accent
Slurred	Familiar
	Whispered

If voice is familiar, who did it sound like?

**BACKGROUND SOUNDS:**

Street noises	Factory
Crockery	Machinery
Voces	Animal noises
PA System	Clear
Music	Static
House noises	Local
Motor	Long distance
Office	Blow
machinery	Other

**THREAT LANGUAGE:**

Well spoken (educated)	Incoherent
Foul	Taped
Ir rational	Messaged
	threat

**REMARKS:**

Report call immediately

Phone number \_\_\_\_\_

Date: / /

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number \_\_\_\_\_

**PREGUNTAS A HACER:**

- A qué hora explotará la bomba?
- Dónde está ahora mismo?
- ¿Cómo es?
- Qué tipo de bomba es?
- ¿Qué causará la explosión?
- ¿Puso usted la bomba?
- Por qué?
- Cuál es su dirección?
- Cuál es su nombre?

**PALABRAS EXACTAS DE LA AMENAZA:**

[Handwriting lines]

FD-730 (5-8-87)  
Spanish

**FBI EXPLOSIVES UNIT  
BOMB DATA CENTER**

PLACE THIS CARD UNDER SU TELÉFONO

**PREGUNTAS A HACER:**

- A qué hora explotará la bomba?
- Dónde está ahora mismo?
- ¿Cómo es?
- Qué tipo de bomba es?
- ¿Qué causará la explosión?
- ¿Puso usted la bomba?
- Por qué?
- Cuál es su dirección?
- Cuál es su nombre?

**PALABRAS EXACTAS DE LA AMENAZA:**

[Handwriting lines]

Sexo de la persona que llama \_\_\_\_\_  
Raza: \_\_\_\_\_ Edad: \_\_\_\_\_ Duración de la  
llamada \_\_\_\_\_ Número donde se  
recibió la llamada \_\_\_\_\_  
Hora: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha: / /

**AMENAZA DE BOMBA**

FBI/DOJ

**VOZ DE LA PERSONA QUE LLAMA:**

Camada	Nasal
Erguida	Tartamuda
Lenta	Ciego
Rápida	Ronca
Baja	Grave
Alta	Estremida
Risa	Despejándose gorgorito
Llorando	Respiración honda
Musical	Querandita
Clara	Distracta
Fantulosa	Acento
	Conocida
	Suurrado

Si la voz le es conocida ¿a la de quien se le parece?

**RUIDOS EN EL FONDO:**

Tristes	Sistema altavocante
Voces	Maquinaria de oficina
Música	Maquinaria de fábrica
Local	Ruidos de animales
Cabina	Ruidos callejeros
Motor	Larga distancia
Claro	Ruidos caseros
Estática	Otro

**LENGUAJE DE LA AMENAZA:**

Bien dicho (educado)	Incoherente
Observo	Gratioso
Irracional	Mensaje falso

**NOTAS:**

Notifique llamada inmediatamente a \_\_\_\_\_  
Número telefónico \_\_\_\_\_  
Fecha: / /  
Nombre \_\_\_\_\_  
Posición \_\_\_\_\_  
Número telefónico \_\_\_\_\_

...and in Spanish



**1995 BOMBING INCIDENTS**

**END**

**01\14\99**